The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,643.

PRICE 3½d.] EDINBURGH, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 23. 1789.

To-Morrow will be Published,

By C. ELLIOT, Parliament Square, and C. Elliot and T. Kay, No. 332. Strand, London, in three thick volumes 8vo, Price 1 l. 1 s. in boards,

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On TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1. 1789, will be published, (Price Eighteen Pence, and continued monthly,) Number XXX. of

THE GENERAL MAGAZINE, and IMPARTIAL REVIEW, for November 1789, with the usual quantity of interesting subjects for the Magazine and Review, and Seventy-two in the room of Thirty-two pages, (printed so as to bind up by themselves) of a most superb edition of

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Printed for Bellamy and Roberts, opposite St Clement's Church, Strand; where letters post paid are received. To be had also of all Booksellers and News-men in town and country.

Of whom may be had,

The Rev. Mr THOMAS SCOTT'S FAMILY BIBLE, with original notes, and Practical Observations at the end of each Chapter, adorned with Beautiful Engravings, and recommended by letters from twenty-seven ministers. Sold in weekly Numbers at 6 d. each.

Seventy-nine Numbers are already published.

COPARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Copartnership between James Burns, Mathew Gray, John Campbell, Andrew Houstoun, and John Campbell, jun. under the Firm of BURNS, GRAY, and COMPANY, Manufacturers in Renfrew, is dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons indebted to the said Copartnership are to pay their debts to the said James Burns, to whom all persons having demands thereon may apply for payment. Dated the 18th day of November, 1789.

JAMES BURNS.
MATHEW GRAY.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
ANDREW HOUSTOUN.
JNO. CAMPBELL JUN.

The above signed by the foresaid James Burns, Mathew Gray, John Campbell, Andrew Houstoun, and John Campbell jun. in presence of us,

GEORGE BUCHANAN.
JOHN MAXWELL, N. P.

For London,
THE DUCHESS OF BUCCLEUGH,
(A New Ship)
ALEXANDER GORDON Master,
For WILLIAM BEATSON,

LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the first favourable weather.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse at 'Change hours. Mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house, foot of the Shore, Leith.

N.B. The cabins of the Duchess of Buccleugh are fitted up, for the reception and accommodation of passengers, in the most elegant and convenient manner. Besides a large dining cabin, there are three sleeping apartments for Ladies, and a large sleeping room for Gentlemen, with a fire-place in each of the two large rooms.

☞ Every attention has been paid in the planning of this vessel, both with respect to trade and passengers. The excellence of her construction, for the ease and comfort of those who wish to make a trip to London by sea in parties, as well as for individuals, is universally acknowledged. And, the Public may be assured, that every exertion will be used to render the Duchess of Buccleugh a safe conveyancer of goods, and a genteel vehicle for passengers.

FOR GRENADA,
(To land Passengers at Barbadoes)
and from thence to TORTOLA,
THE SHIP MARY AND JEAN,
ROBERT STEEL Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow, by the first of December, and clear to sail by the first of January.

For freight or passage, apply to John Campbell, senior, Glasgow, or the Captain on board.

GLASGOW, *Nov.* 10. 1789.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA,
To call at Antigua,
THE SHIP JUNO,
THO. RITCHIE Master,

Now at Greenock, ready to take on board goods, and will be clear the 30th inst.

Apply to Hamilton, Garden, and Co. in Greenock, or James Buchanan in Glasgow.

The Juno has good accommodation for passengers.

Nov. 5. 1789.

This Day is Published,

BY PETER HILL.—PRICE 3s.

CONSIDERATIONS
CONCERNING A PROPOSAL FOR
DIVIDING THE COURT OF SESSION
INTO
CLASSES OR CHAMBERS;
And for limiting Litigation in Small Causes;
AND FOR THE
REVIVAL OF JURY TRIAL
IN CERTAIN CIVIL ACTIONS.

*** As the above Proposal for ALTERING and AMENDING the Procedure of the Courts of Justice is particularly interesting to the country at large, it well deserves the serious consideration of all ranks of people in Scotland.

The Fifth Day's drawing arrived.
Both the Twenty Thousands, and most of the other Capital Prizes still undrawn.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1789.

Began drawing the 12th November, and will continue till the 20th December, during which,

UNDRAWN TICKETS AND SHARES
may be had at the Office of
JOHN WHITE AND COMPANY,
Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

Where, during the drawing of preceding Lotteries, a much greater number of Capital Prizes were sold than at any other Office in Scotland, viz.

One of L.	5000	Four of L.	1000
Two of	2000	And Five of	500

And, in Lottery 1781, No. 18,576, entitled to L. 1000, as last drawn.

TICKETS and SHARES for the BRITISH STATE LOTTERY, which begins drawing the 22d February, are also selling, in variety of numbers.

*** All Shares sold at this Office are secured agreeable to act of Parliament, and stamped by Government with a dye containing the words STATE LOTTERY STAMP OFFICE; also on the back with a Crown, and round it, J. WHITE and CO. EDIN. where the prizes will be paid at current value, so soon as drawn. Schemes gratis.

WILLIAM COULTER,
Facing the Cross Well, North Side of the High Street,

WITH the greatest respect, begs to recommend to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, his

NEW-INVENTED FLEECY HOSIERY.

Which is furred or lined with fine Fleece Wool, Silk Wool, or Cotton Wool, to any degree of thickness, so as to render under stockings in the coldest weather unnecessary,—and for which his Majesty's Patent has been obtained for England. It is a very great improvement in the Stocking Manufacture, more comfortable cloathing than Shetland, Lamb's Wool, or any other kind of Hosiery, will be very durable, and is proved to be of the greatest efficacy in the Palsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Numbness, Chillness, &c. and may be had in

SILK, COTTON, WORSTED STOCKINGS, | THICK SILK GLOVES, UNDERWAISTCOATS, &c

W. COULTER has upon hand an extensive Stock of

SILK, COTTON, THREAD, AND	WORSTED STOCKINGS,	NIGHT CAPS, MITS, GLOVES, &c.

Chiefly made at his Manufactory in Roxburgh's Close, and are equal to any that come from England, which he sells at very low prices.

☞ The PATENT KNOTTED STOCKINGS, of W. COULTER's manufacture, are equal to the Patentee's, and will in future be sold

The Patent Silk Stockings at 16 s. a pair, or 15 s. 6 d. in dozens;	The Patent Worsted Stockings at 6 s. a pair, or 5 s. 9 d. in dozens.

Being the Patentee's wholesale prices.

CHOICE OF
LAMBS WOOL KNITTED UNDER SHIRTS.

NEW FRUITS.

JUST arrived from Malaga, in the Three Sisters, William Mitchel master, a Cargo of NEW FRUITS, consisting of

Muscatelle Raisins, Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, Valentia Almonds } in Boxes.
Sun Raisins, Figs, } in Casks.
Lexia Raisins in baskets.
Shell Almonds, in Baskets.
Lemons, in Chests and Half-Chests.
Zant Currants, in Casks.

Apply to Walker, Thomson, and Co. Edinburgh, or to David Liddell, at their warehouses, Leith.

NEW FRUITS AND WINES.

JUST now arrived, after a short passage, by the ELIZA, Charles Brown master, from Malaga,

Grapes in jars.
Lemons and China Oranges in half chests.
Muscatel Raisins, Bloom Raisins, Jordan Almonds, Valencia Almonds } in boxes.
Sun Raisins, Lexia Raisins, Figs } in casks.
Sherry Wine in butts.
Malaga Wine in Hhds.
Shumac in bags.

To be SOLD by CHARLES COWAN and Co merchants, Leith; who have also on hand for Sale,

Zant Currants.—New Prunes in boxes.
Liquorice Ball in chests.
Claret Wine in Hhds.—Also,
A large quantity in bottles.

LANDS IN LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of CULT, lying in the parish of Whitburn, and sheriffdom of Linlithgow.

The lands consist of about 537 Scots acres, of which about 400 are arable, and inclosed with double hedge and ditch, and stripes of planting, and subdivided into 24 inclosures.—The planting and hedges are in a very thriving condition, and many thousand of the trees considerably advanced, being planted above 30 years ago. The lands lie adjacent to the great road between Edinburgh and Glasgow, and within a mile of Whitburn. There is a good going coal on the lands, and the main coal may be got at a small expence, and, from the vicinity of lime, the lands are capable of great improvement. There is a good commodious mansion-house on the premisses, and two gardens, one of them inclosed with a good wall, and stocked with fruit-trees of the best kinds. The purchaser may have access to the greatest part of the inclosures at Martinmas next.

For further particulars, apply to George Hepburn, writer in Edinburgh, or Dr Wardrope, at Cult, who will show the lands.

FOR COMPLAINTS OF THE STOMACH AND BOWELS.

MODD'S PEPPERMINT LOZENGES, so highly and universally esteemed among all ranks of people in England, for complaints of the Stomach and Bowels, continue to be prepared and sold by W. Box, Chemist, &c. No. 29. Ludgate Street, London; and By his appointment, for Scotland,

At R. SCOTT's, Druggist, South Bridge, Edinburgh.

These Lozenges are a most grateful cordial; they strengthen a weak digestion, powerfully expel wind, and afford quick relief in colicky pains; they warm and invigorate a cold and debilitated constitution, and act as a generous cordial in low spirited, nervous, and hysteric cases; are an excellent substitute for the pernicious habit of drinking strong liquors; allaying violent reachings, especially the sea-sickness; and, in short, for their general uses, are strongly to be recommended both as a domestic remedy, or for the pocket of the traveller by sea or land.

Of R. SCOTT may be had, Forbes's Lozenges, for coughs and colds; Greenough's Lozenges of Tolu for hoarsenesses and sore throats; with Greenough's two Tinctures, the one for cleaning and preserving the teeth, the other for the toothach, which never fails giving immediate ease.

FOR THE HEARTBURN, &c.

THE MAGNESIA LOZENGES are a certain remedy for the Heart Burn, and all disorders arising from sharp humours infesting the stomach and bowels; are excellent in removing the effects of indigestion, as wind, phlegm, cholics, fixed pains, and uneasiness after eating, particularly vegetables, which many people are subject to. They are so powerful a corrector of acidities; as to afford almost instant relief from the painful consequences of drinking sour wine, stale beer, &c. They are agreeable to the taste, and though gently opening (a quality peculiar to these Lozenges), may be taken at any time without inconvenience. The repute these Lozenges have obtained for near thirty years, among all ranks of people in England, testify their superior excellence; and, as they are an improvement of the Magnesia, are applicable to every case where that is deemed necessary. These Lozenges continue to be prepared and sold by W. B. Apothecary, No. 21, Doctors Commons, London, and by his appointment for Scotland, at R. SCOTT's, DRUGGIST, South Bridge, Edinburgh, at 1s. 1½d. per box.

IRON ORE AND LIME QUARRY TO LET.

TO be LET in Tack, for such number of years as can be agreed on, the IRON ORE and IRON STONE in the Lands of SOULTRA, situated within eight miles of the port of Prestonpans, and six miles of Dalkeith. The ore in these lands is of an excellent quality, and being near the surface is very accessible. There is plenty of water for erecting smalting mills, and being in the vicinity of coal, the work upon the whole may be carried on at a moderate expence.

ALSO, To be Let, the LIME QUARRY at Soultra, which has been in the course of working for several years past.

Any person wishing to treat for a lease of any of these subjects will please give in their proposals to John Adamson, Soultra, who know the premises.

SALE OF LANDS
In the County of Perth.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 27th day of November 1789, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

THE Lands of EASTER LEITFIE, the Mill thereof, and Lands of PIKETILLUM, with the haill privileges and pertinents belonging to these subjects, all lying in the parish of Alyth, and county of Perth, and which, according to a plan of them, extend to about two hundred and eighty-six acres.

Upon the lands of Easter Leitfie there are offices-houses, a garden, and a mansion-house, which, with very little addition, might be made perfectly suitable to the estate; and there is also a thriving plantation on the lands. The situation of these lands is remarkably pleasant, in a fine sporting country, and lie within two miles of Meigle and three of Cupar of Angus, in both of which places there are are good markets.

Upon the whole, it may with justice be said of this estate that a more agreeable or more improveable subject of its extent is very seldom to be met with.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of Mr Fotheringham writer, Frederick Street; to whom, or to Charles Hay, writer in Cupar Angus, application may be made for further partticulars.

A plan of the estate is lodged with Mr Hay, who will give directions for shewing the grounds.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

THE BARONY of GARGUNNOCK in the shire of Stirling, is to be sold by auction in the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of November curt. at six in the evening.

This estate is situated on the south banks of the Forth, six miles west from Stirling, is in good condition, and yet capable of great improvements. The present rent is about 600 l. Sterling.

There is a large good house, a complete set of offices, a garden well stocked, a pigeon house in high order, and every thing necessary for the accommodation of a family.

The estate holds of the Crown, and affords qualifications for two freeholds. The patronage of the parish also belongs to the estate, and is to be sold with it.

The gardener and servants at Gargunnock will show the premisses, and James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, will show the title-deeds and articles of sale, and explain other particulars.

ROYAL VISIT TO THE THEATRE.

COVENT-GARDEN, *Wednesday, Nov.* 18.

Since the day when their Majesties first visited the Drama after the Coronation, so numerous an assembly, we believe, have not resorted to a Theatre—Every door was attacked by a force that would have carried *Belgrade!* And the overflow could have demolished the *Bastile*, in the duration of a two act piece.

Ladies of every description, suffered in the tumult that attended the opening of the doors:—caps, shoes, petticoats, aprons, handkerchiefs,—all were carried away in the wreck; and beauties were visible, that had nothing to do with the promise of the play-bill.

His Majesty on his entry was received with the loudest acclamations we ever heard within a theatre:—the Queen experienced testimonies of regard not much inferior;—and the Princesses were welcomed by similar proofs of affection.

As soon as the King appeared, the band played "God save Great George!" &c. and on the stage being filled by the vocal performers, every person in the pit and galleries united in a chorus.

Mr Reynolds's comedy of the Dramatist, was played in a very capital stile:—We never saw more excellent acting than Lewis exhibited. The Royal attention was riveted all through to the scene. The part allotted to Miss Brunton, though trifling for her powers, was yet favourable to the display of some very beautiful illustrations, much to the praise of her genius.

To the conclusion of the comedy four apposite verses were thus subjoined:

"Ay, Floriville! if you would behold pure unsullied love, never travel out of this country.—Depend on't;"

"No foreign clime such high examples prove,
"Of wedded pleasure—or connubial love:
"Long in the isle have joys domestic grown,
"Nurs'd in the cottage—cherish'd on the Throne."

His Majesty was dressed in brown and gold; the Queen was in pale pink and silver. The Princesses wore bouquets and feathers; and more than the usual portion of diamonds in their head-dresses. The Princess Royal appeared like a Divinity. The august party retired, when the curtain fell—about eleven.

DIAMONDS!

Poor Miss Jeffries, whose loss of a brilliant pin, about three winters back, excited unusual care in the ladies of the Court, experienced, Wednesday night, a like depredation: Previous to her entrance in the Theatre, she put her diamond ear-rings in her pocket for security, and intended to restore them to their proper situation when the audience were a little composed. Her caution proved ineffectual, for upon feeling for them, she discovered they were gone, and her purse, containing two or three guineas, with them.

These ornamental jewels are estimated at the value of five hundred guineas!—a serious loss indeed, and too heavy to be endured by any, save those in the connection of Oriental plunderers.

Is is, however, some qualification, that as Miss Jeffries was at the Theatre in duty to the Court, her Majesty may possibly supply the loss, from the Royal casket. We shall with pleasure record such generosity, whenever we are enabled.

Miss Jeffries took her departure from the Theatre in great agitation, as soon as she perceived the loss.

The person upon whom the suspicion fell, was seated near her; he was in consequence taken before Sir Sampson Wright; and searched; but no property was found. Upon examining his lodgings in Shoe-lane, nothing appeared to establish the suspicion—the apartments being in all respects empty.—He was discharged for want of evidence.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR F. S. DRAKE.

Wednesday died, suddenly, Sir Francis Samuel Drake, Baronet, a Rear Admiral of the Red, and one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

He was taken ill at the last Admiralty Board, and survived but a very few hours.

Sir Francis S. Drake was elected in the last year in the room of Sir Hugh Palliser, with great reputation to himself, and advantage to his country. He commanded the van of the fleet, under Lord Rodney, on the 12th of April 1782, when the French fleet was defeated, and the Comte de Grasse taken, on which account he was created a Baronet of Great Britain.

Rear Admiral Sir F. S. Drake was lineally descended from the renowned Sir Francis Drake, whose memory will never cease to live amongst Britons, and whose brilliant naval exploits, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, are too well known to need a particular mention here.

What, however, the public in general are still unacquainted with, is, that he distinguished himself in private life, as a good and useful citizen, by supplying the town of Plymouth with water, which he brought, at his own expence, from a distance of 24 miles.

KING'S BENCH.
STAGE COACHES.
BROWNE *against* WILSON *and others.*

The Defendants were Proprietors of a Mail Coach from Carlisle to Manchester.

It appeared by the evidence of Mr Rudd, a member of Christ's College, Cambridge, and a gentleman named Batty, that the coach left the passengers, among whom was the plaintiff, at the King's Arms-Inn, in Lancaster, and that they had no notice of its departure.

A coachman and a guard were produced, who positively swore that three notices were given to the passengers that the coach was ready to depart.

This, the witnesses for the plaintiff, on being examined, positively denied.

Lord Kenyon thought the conduct of the coachman most impudent, and reprobated the conduct of the defendants for attempting to mislead the Jury, by bolstering up a defence, founded in falsehood. His Lordship recommended examplary damages, and the Jury gave fifty pounds.

CONSUMPTION OF BREAD IN PARIS.

During the month of September last, 59,716 sacks of flour entered into the city of Paris, and 63,001 in the course of October; dividing this provision of flour by days, it amounts to at least 2000 per day. Now it is well known, from the regular accounts kept in that department of the police, that for many preceding years the consumption of Paris amounted only from 1080 to 1500 sacks. Here results an excess of 500 sacks per day:—What is become of them? Which is the most credible supposition, that the present population of Paris should be increased, owing to the concourse of people from the provinces, on this critical situation of the kingdom, one third; or, that this unnatural consumption should be the fruit of some dark, but extensive manœuvres?

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE.

	s.	s.	d.		s.	s.	d.
Wheat,	48	to 52	0	Tick Beans,	24	to 27	0
Fine ditto,	—	—	—	Small ditto,	24	to 29	6
Rye,	26	to 30	0	Tares,	24	to 28	0
Oats,	15	to 19	6				
Barley,	22	to 25	6	Flour, per Sack.			
Malt,	32	to 34	6				
Grey Pease,	26	to 29	0	Fine Flour,	42		
White ditto,	24	to 28	0	Second Sort,	40		
Boiling ditto,	33	to 35	0	Rape Seed, per last,	30 l.		

EXCHANGES OF

Amsterdam,	38	2		Oporto,	5 6½
Ditto Sight,	37	10		Paris,	26½
Rotterdam,	38	4		Ditto 2 U.	26½
Hamburgh,	34	11	2½ U.	Bordx. 2 U.	27½
Lisbon,	5	6½		Dublin,	8 a 8½

LLOYD'S LIST—Nov. 20.

THE Mohawk, Mooring, put into Malta the 21st ult. in a hard gale of wind, and failed the 27th. Left there the Flora, Finlay, from Zant to London, who had put in leaky, and meant to unload and repair. Spoke the Brothers and Sisters, ——, from Sicily to Lisbon, off Sardinian; the Helen, Tobin, from North Bergen to Venice, off Ivica, out 28 days; and the June, ——, from St Lucar to Leith, off Lisbon.

The Lydia, Watson, from Virginia, spoke the Isabella, Taylor, from London to Maryland, on the 26th of October, within the Capes.

The Vine, Greaves, from Oporto, on the 8th inst. spoke a brig, about 200 tons, from New York for London, had bore away the day before for Lisbon in distress, having lost her boats, rails, companion, mainsail, boom, and gaff, and some of her people overboard, in lat. 46. N. long. 9½ W.

The Lowther, Rothery, from Whitehaven to Ireland, foundered near Waterford.

The Virginia, Stokes, was at Port Louis in the Isle of France, the 25th of May last.

The Levant, Ward, from Philadelphia, that was on shore at Liverpool, is got off and brought into dock, and it is hoped with little damage.

The Juno, Allanby, from Memel to Whitehaven, is ashore near Workington.

The Adventure, Shields, from London to Halifax, is put back to Guernsey in distress, after being out nine weeks.

Yarmouth, 18th November. The following vessels are come into harbour from off the Beach, viz.—The William and James, Anderson; Prior, Flitck; Van, Ranfom; John and Catharine, Hay; Samuel, Magill, and Maria, Hare, with slight damage; and Mary, Brazil, late Steward, much damaged.

The Isabella, M'Killigan, from Hamburg and Ostend, to Malaga, having been drove into the North sea, and proving leaky, is put into Dover to refit.

M A I L S.

Arrived—Ireland, 4.—France, 1.—Holland, 2.—Flanders, 2.
Dep—Ireland, 2.

THE NETHERLANDS.

GHENT, *Nov.* 13.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the patriotic army, consisting of 6000 men, came from St Nicholas, through the country of Waes, in order to surprise our town. The alarm-bell was immediately rung from the great tower of Belford. The Imperial garrison, consisting of about 1000 men, instantly came forward, and posted themselves in the principal streets. They were furiously attacked by the patriots with fire-arms and artillery. Our Capuchins joined them, and one Carmelite was seen on horseback, exhorting the sons of Liberty to fight zealously for the good cause.

A general massacre has taken place; the alarm-bell rings yet, and this moment, it is said, the Imperial troops are surrendering to the patriots, who are now plundering the houses of Mr Matroux, the Advocate Peilinex, Mr de Hoop, M. Marplot, and many others who were friends to the Austrians.

LIEGE, *Nov.* 10.

We lately flattered ourselves with the hopes, that our Representatives to his Prussian Majesty, and to the Chamber of Wetzlar, would be favourably received; but the following letter from our Prince Bishop has thrown us a-new into a state of alarm.

LETTER FROM THE PRINCE BISHOP OF LIEGE.

"*Treves, Nov.* 7.

"GENTLEMEN,

"I cannon conceal my discontent, at the receipt of your letter of the 15th of October, in seeking to blacken my actions, and calumniate my conduct. How could the author of that voluminous letter adopt such means with a people, who ought to be intimately convinced of the falsity of the arguments which run through it.

"I refrain from saying more; nor will I recount the excesses which have been the consequence of the Revolution. The Sacred Imperial Chamber, the three most Serene Prince Directors of the Circle; in fine, the whole empire, offended by a sedition, as unjustifiable as incompatible with the rules of justice, of good order, and subordination, have thought it not proper to tolerate attempts of this nature. A *military force* is ordered to suppress them; it is the insurgents that have provoked this; it is their unjust and obstinate resistance which has drawn this military force into the country, which is now become necessary for the re-establishment of the ancient order.

"My heart is sensibly affected at seeing a great part of my subjects suffering under the consequences of this Revolution. Let them repair, as soon as possible, these outrages, by a full obedience; and they ought to be persuaded, that I shall always interest myself, in the most lively manner, in every thing that can contribute to the happiness of my good and faithful subjects. They ought not to doubt of my principles in this respect; a zeal and love of order, and of the public good, will direct at all times my actions and sentiments.

"I will conclude by saying, that I have many motives, and pressing reasons, for persisting in my refusal to sanction the points which you have presented to me.

"I am, with consideration, Gentlemen,
"Your devoted and affectionate,
"THE BISHOP AND PRINCE OF LIEGE."

BRUSSELS, *Nov.* 13.

The utmost vigilance of despotism has been exerted since the success of the patriotic army in Flanders, to cut off all intercourse between Ghent and this city.

Darhberg's rout was complete, and the retreat of his troops the most precipitate and disorderly. The pursuit was more bloody than the action. The passage of the Scheldt was covered by the regiment of Bender, the most trusty and savage of the German mercenaries. They sustained the shock of the pursuing victors with ferocious bravery, and displayed a resolution worthy of more virtuous motives, and of a better cause. It was in this period of the retreat that the Prince of Anhalt Dessau (of the same family with the Empress of Russia) fell. In the fate of this Prince, who had so recently stained himself with civil blood, by commanding the unarmed Burgher of Malines to be butchered, a mind not very prone to superstition might be disposed to recognize a retributive and avenging hand.

The loss of the Austrian army in the conflict, and during the retreat, is confessed, even by the partizans of Imperial tyranny, to have exceeded 1000 killed. On the night that followed, that portion of Flanders and Brabant, through which they passed, was subjected to every outrage and excess that might be expected from a licentious soldiery, unrestrained by humanity, and maddening with mortification and despair. Vilslingen, a village not far from Alost, expiated, by a general conflagration, and an indiscriminate massacre, the zeal which conducted some of its inhabitants to the patriotic standard. The Curé, an inoffensive old man, obnoxious only because he was a minister of religion, took refuge at the altar; but he was dragged from his sanctuary, and the Commanding Officer of the detachment, animated by the spirit, though not, perhaps, authorised by the instructions of Dalton, ordered him to be led to instant death.

These troops, with several others from Flanders and Hainault, are drawing together to form a Cordon in the centre of Brabant, destined to protect this capital, which will doubtless be the first object of the enterprizes of the Patriotic army.

The Duke of Saxe Teschen had, with his consort, avowed their intention of quitting this scene of bloodshed and horror; but they remain at Brussels, and have betrayed the strongest repugnance at the present violent measures of the Government.

The rigours of the Ministry have encreased with their fears: To have received in miscellaneous or commercial correspondence, the slightest article of intelligence, which has the misfortune to be true, is become a crime against the State. Forty-two prisoners, among whom were the Secretary, the Preceptor of the children of the Duke d'Ursel, and Vivier, the Secretary of the Cardinal of Malines, were yesterday escorted by a strong guard to the citadel of Antwerp, now the Bastile of the Netherlands.

Dalton has affected confidence in the moment of defeat, and revokes his orders:—The gates are now thrown open during the day.

Linguet, who, being pensioned by the Emperor, is loaded with the imputations of ingratitude and perfidy, has been, in a severe indisposition, denied even medical aid.

The States of Flanders will assemble, in a few days, at Ghent. There can be no doubt that they will adopt and promulgate the principles contained in the Manifesto of the Patriotic Insurgents, and declare the Emperor to have forfeited his Sovereignty, not only as Duke of Brabant, but as Count of Flanders.

Very considerable treasures have been found in the Bureau de Droits, as well at St Nicholas and Tirlemont, as at Ghent. A large body was detached towards Bruges; and, on the Canal which leads from that city to Ghent, they took possession of a vessel laden with arms and ammunition for the Imperial troops. The fate of this city and of Ostend is probably at this moment decided.

In every part of Flanders, the peasants are embodying.

The apprehensions of the Government, that the hardy mountaineers of Luxemburgh and Limburgh will revolt, has induced them, even at the hazard of weakening their main army, to detach some part of the regiment of Wirtemburgh towards these Provinces. A considerable part of it is stationed at Herve, a city of the Duchy of Limburgh, near the frontiers of Liege.

Great bodies from Namur and Hainault are daily flocking into the Patriotic Standard. The commotion in the latter Province is so great, that M. Esterhazy, commander of the troops in French Hainault, has thought it necessary to apply to his Court for instructions, in what manner he should behave to any of the Imperial subjects who might take refuge in the teritories of France. His orders were, to afford asylum, without exception, to all who did not come in force.

The career of victory against the Turks will be dearly purchased by the desertion of Poland from Russia, and a Revolution which threatens to withdraw the Netherlands from the Austrian dominions.

VIENNA, *Nov.* 4.

Every thing remains quiet on the frontiers of Croatia, the Bannat, and Transylvania. All the defiles of the last are possessed by Prince Hohenloe.

Marshal Laudohn ordered a detachment of 30,000 men to besiege Orsova, under the command of Archduke Francis, and on the 28th of October, he summoned the Governor to surrender, who demanded twenty-four hours to deliberate.

The conditions offered him, were those granted to Belgrade; but were not accepted.

The Hospodar of Wallachia has thrown off all subjection to the Ottoman Porte, and put himself under the protection of the two Imperial Courts.

An army of 60,000 men is forming in Bohemia, and magazines of all kinds of provisions collecting there. Hungary and Bohemia are already taxed with their *quota*, the former for 40,000 men, the latter for 20,000.

On the 29th of September, the Russians opened the trenches before Bender.

On the 1st instant, a courier arrived here from Marshal Laudohn, informing us, that he had ordered the corps of Lieutenant-Colonel Michaliosietch to attack the Seraskier Ardi Pacha near Jagodin, who upon the approach of this body of troops, abandoned his camp, leaving behind him all his baggage, together with eleven pieces of cannon.

For this gallant behaviour of Lieutenant-Colonel Michaliosietch, he has been raised by the Emperor to the rank of a Colonel.

Count Wallis has been confirmed Governor of Belgrade, and all those posts of Servia conquered by the Emperor's army.

The Turkish garrison which surrendered at Belgrade, arrived on the 24th of October at Orsova; and four days after their arrival, as we have already mentioned, they, together with the rest of the garrison of Orsova, were summoned to surrender by his Royal Highness.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY,—*November* 11.

A letter was read from the city of Craon in Anjou, setting forth the scarcity of provisions felt there, and praying leave to apply the sums destined for the repairs of roads, and other public works for the year 1789, to the relief of the poor of Canton.

The letter was referred to the Committee of Finance.

An information was read from the permanent Committee of Narbonne, presenting the declaration of the Noblesse of Toulouse, as an offence against the authority of the National Assembly.

A similar information was presented from the chaplains of the cathedral of Dax, against a declaration of the Clergy of that city, assembled by order of the Bishop.

The debate on the new division of the kingdom was resumed; and, after M. Thouret had replied to M. de Mirabeau, the question,

"Shall there be a new division of the kingdom?" was put and carried by a great majority.

"Shall the new grand division of the kingdom consist of from seventy-five to eighty-five?" was also put and carried.

M. Bailey, the Mayor of Paris, was introduced at the head of a deputation from the community; the purport of which was, to desire that the same powers with respect to assessing and levying taxes, as formerly exercised by the Prevot de Marchands and Lieutenant of Police, might be granted to the Mayor and his Deputy, till a permanent regulation can be made.

A letter from the Keeper of the Seals was read, giving an account of the proceeding of the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rouen, on the receipt of the order of Council, annulling their arret of the 6th instant. The Chamber agrees to register this order, and desires the President to write to the Keeper of the Seals, to assure his Majesty, that the Members of it meant only to lay before him their sentiments on the evils that afflict the country, and their inviolable attachment to his person; that the annulled arret, intended only for his Majesty's perusal, had never been published by them, in any shape; and that the Chamber neither could, nor ought to be suspected of exciting tumults, or raising doubts either of the principles entertained by his Majesty, or his intimate union with the National Assembly.

THURSDAY,—*November* 12.

The election of a new President was finally determined. The votes were, for M. Thouret, 342; for the Bishop of Aix, 294.

Remonstrances were read from several cities and communities of Dauphiny, against the convocation of the States of the Province; and also an information from the city of Bourdeaux against the declaration of the Noblesse of Toulouse.

A petition was read from the Dominican Monks of the city of Caen, setting forth that the petitioners, convinced that St Dominick, and all other founders of monastic establishments, erred against reason, when they invited men to work out their eternal salvation in the dirt of a cloister: intreating the Assembly to grant them that liberty from which they were precluded by unjust, barbarous and impious laws; and offering, in consideration of so great a blessing, to resign all the property of their monastery to the nation.

A novice of Ferre, near Nevers, appeared to be possessed of very different sentiments: This poor girl, undoubtedly ignorant that the character of a mother of a family was far superior to that of a solitary Nun, petitioned the Assembly that she might be permitted to take the vows, notwithstanding the prohibitory decree issued by them.

The farther consideration of the division of the kingdom was resumed; and it was decreed,

"That a municipality shall be established in every city, burgh, parish, and community of the country.

"That every grand division of the kingdom shall be divided into three, six, nine, or twelve districts, according to the convenience and local interests of each, to be ascertained from the reports of their respective deputies."

The following letter, in his Majesty's own handwriting, transmitted by the Keeper of the Seals, was read:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I am sensibly affected by your expressions of thanks. I have given orders for forming a new Chamber of Vacation for the Parliament of Rouen. You know that the letters patent for that Parliament have been registered purely and simply. You have seen that the arret of the Chamber was not meant to be published. These reasons induce me to think it convenient for the National Assembly not to press their own decree any farther. I am of opinion, that moderation and indulgence are better adapted to the circumstance of the case; and I do not hesitate to tell you that this is my particular wish.

(Signed) LOUIS.

This letter occasioned a warm and disorderly debate, which lasted more than two hours; and, after all, the following decree was rather hastily, than considerately voted:

"After reading the King's letter, relative to the Chamber of Vacation of the Parliament of Rouen, the National Assembly, eager to give his Majesty a fresh proof of attachment, has decreed that the wish expressed by the King was the wish of the Assembly; and that the President shall wait on his Majesty to present this decree."

MONDAY,—*November* 16.

On the 14th, M. Necker entered the Assembly, amidst the applauses of its Members and spectators.—He read a memorial, in which were set forth, the lamentable state of the kingdom—the losses which commerce daily sustains—and the almost total disappearance of specie—that, in spite of the sacrifices which have been already made, the State, nevertheless, stands in need of a further subscription of ninety millions, beyond the ordinary revenues, for the service of the next year, besides eighty millions more for the acquittal of the debt due to the *Caisse d'Escompte*, for the want of which the latter is so much distressed, as to make it apprehended it must fail in its engagements.

The Minister proposes, as a remedy for these pressing exigencies, the establishment of a National Bank, which should be blended and united with the *Caisse d'Escompte*.

His plan of Finance consists in creating 12,500 actions of the *Caisse d'Escompte*, at 4000 livres each, and to allow the latter to issue into circulation 240 millions of paper currency; for which the Bank would lend 170 millions to Government, at three per cent. ietnrest, reimburseable in twelve years at 14 millions per annum, to begin from the year 1791.

The interest of the 70 millions borrowed from the *Caisse d'Escompte* in 1787, should be reduced to four per cent. for this indulgence.

A petition was read from the officers employed to collect the taxes at the barriers of Paris, stating that, by an agreement between them and the Farmers General, part of their salaries was annually retained in the hands of the latter, for the purpose of constituting a fund, out of which, such of them as had served twenty years, or were disabled by accident, or ill health, from serving any longer, were to be allowed pensions; That the Farmers General had carefully made the deduction agreed upon, from the salaries of the collectors, but had thought themselves at liberty to dispense with that part of the contract by which they were bound to grant pensions: That there was, in the hands of the Farmers General, the sum of three millions, of which the petitioners prayed the Assembly to compel restitution, and offered a third part of it to the Nation.

M. Threillard proposed the article of his decree, which directs affixing seals on all archives and repositories, containing charters or title-deeds of ecclesiastical property.

This was vigorously opposed by the Clergy, and the Abbe d'Abbecourt proposed, instead of it, to order inventories of ecclesiastical property to be made out.

The Assembly approved of this motion, and decreed,

"That all persons possessing benefices, all superiors of religious houses, and other ecclesiastical establishments, shall, within two months from the date of this decree, make out schedules of all property, moveable or immoveable, belonging to their respective benefices or establishments, and also of their revenues; and the charges upon them, to be verified before the judges or municipal officer, fixed up on the principal gates of the churches of the several parishes in which such property shall be situated, and transmitted to the National Assembly.

"That persons possessing benefices, and superiors of ecclesiastical establishments, as aforesaid, shall be obliged to affirm that they know of no embezzlement, directly or indirectly, of charters, papers, or moveables belonging to their benefices, on pain of prosecution and forfeiture of their benefices, if found guilty of giving in a fraudulent account."

Farther time to be given, if required, to such ecclesiastics as are members of the National Assembly.

The province of Anjou offered to pay a sum equivalent to its proportionate duty on salt, provided that duty might be repealed.

This offer seemed to agree with the idea of the Assembly, who referred the consideration of it to a private Committee.

M. Necker's memorial, which we have above stated, took up the remaining part of the day, and the Assembly adjourned, after coming to a resolution that they should meet three evenings in the week, besides their daily sittings.

M. Marin, one of the persons apprehended for forging the notes of the Caisse d'Escompte, has killed himself in prison. The knife, with which he effected his purpose, was conveyed to him in a fowl, as is supposed, by one of his accomplices.

L O N D O N.

NOVEMBER 20.

Wednesday their Majesties and the three eldest Princesses came from Windsor Lodge to Buckingham House.

The King arrived at St James's Palace at one o'clock, where there was a thin Levee, which was over in less than an hour.

The principal persons present were,
The Lord Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Bishop of Ely.
Duke of Dorset, Lord Steward.
Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Chamberlain.
Earls of Chatham, Howe, Effingham, Cholmondley, Uxbridge, and Exeter.
Viscounts Barrington, Cremorne, and Sydney.
Lords Amherst, (Gold Stick) F. Cavendish, Onslow, Brudenell, Southampton, and Rivers, (Lord in waiting.)
Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
Sir George Yonge, Sir William Fawcett, and Sir John Dick.
Mr Pitt, Mr Grenville, Mr Villiers, Mr Gamon, Mr Stanhope, and Dr Finch.

A few Military Officers, and most of the Foreign Ambassadors and Envoys.

There was no Council.

The King gave several closet audiences; and after transacting business with the Cabinet Ministers, retired at five o'clock to the Queen's Palace.

In the evening, the King, Queen, and three Princesses, went to Covent Garden Theatre.

His Majesty is in perfect health, after the fatigue of Wednesday—a fatigue which required considerable strength to support it. A Levee in the morning—a play in the evening, where the loyal and affectionate reception by the audience was such, as must have affected any man whose nerves were not remarkably strong.

Wednesday, the Earl of Effingham took leave of the King, previous to his embarking for his government of Jamaica.

Same day, the Lord Mayor was at the Levee, and introduced to his Majesty by the Lord in waiting, for the first time, in his official capacity.

Same day, Mr Lane Fox was presented to his Majesty at the Levee, by his father-in-law, Lord Rivers, for the first time since his marriage.

Same day, Colonels Dundas, Bruce, and Pemberton, were presented to the King for the first time since their arrival from America.

Same day, Mr Jones took the oaths as Judge of the Marshalsea Court, before the Lord Steward of his Majesty's Houshold.

Same day, Mr Pitt gave a dinner to several of the Cabinet Ministers, &c. at his house in Downing-street.

Colonel Hotham, brother to Sir Charles, is appointed by his Majesty to the command of the 14th regiment of foot, vacant by the death of Lord Waldegrave.

Wednesday their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, with several noblemen, took the diversion of stag-hunting. The stag was started at Popham-lane, on the Salisbury road.

Same night his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales slept at the Duke of Bolton's, at Hackwood, and this day his Highness took the diversion of fox-hunting with Lord Stewell in Holte Forest, near Farnham, Surrey.

That the Prince of Wales should daily rise in the estimation of the people, is the height of vexation, where it should be the summit of pleasure; but when the father praises the son's conduct, he "speaks daggers, though he uses none."

A Great Personage has expressed a wish to divide the weight of government with the favourite of the people; but, his Royal Highness cannot accede to the terms, as he knows that a discordant administration must in its operations materially affect the interests of the empire.

It ought not to be matter of surprise to the Tories, that the King should be so anxious to introduce the Prince of Wales into the Cabinet, as they were, during the late reign, perpetually arraigning his late Majesty's ministers, for not calling the then Prince of Wales to the council; and, it has been said, that one reason given by his present Majesty for dismissing the late King's ministers, on his accession, was, their not paying that proper respect to the Heir Apparent of the kingdom, at that time of full age.

Yesterday the Earl of Winchelsea attended her Majesty, for the first time, as Master of the Horse, in the room of Earl Waldegrave, deceased.

Yesterday morning, their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence and Gloucester had an interview with the King, at Buckingham House.

The Prince of Wales is on a visit at Hackwood; and in that neighbourhood his Highness hunts.—On Sunday he returns to Carleton House.

Yesterday there was a Levee of the Foreign Ministers, at the Duke of Leeds's office, previous to the Drawing Room at St James's.

Yesterday Baron Kutzleben, the Hessian Envoy, attended the Drawing Room, and had an audience of leave of the Queen.

Yesterday the Countess of Stair was presented to her Majesty, at the Drawing Room at St James's, by the Dowager Duchess of Ancaster.

Yesterday evening, his Serene Highness the Duke of Orleans, gave an elegant entertainment to several distinguished foreigners, at his house in South-street, Park Lane.

Lord Hood is talked of to be a candidate for Sir F. K. Drake's seat in Parliament:—The new Lord of the Admiralty is not yet mentioned.

This morning, some commercial Gentlemen had audience of Mr Pitt, at the Treasury, Whitehall.

According to advice from Hamburgh, they expect that hostilities between the two belligerent powers are nearly at an end, and that the negociation of the mediator has succeeded, recruiting for seamen being now put a stop to in the Baltic.

The *old* Chancellor frowns and swears, what's *wrong* cannot be *right*; while the *young* Chancellor obstinately adheres to his doctrine, and insists upon undertaking to prove, what's *right* may be *wrong*.

Parliament, it is probable, will not be dissolved before next autumn.

Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when it was agreed to engage the ships Neptune, Surprise, and Scarborough, which have been taken up by Government to convoy the convicts to New South Wales, to bring home teas from China.

We hear, with concern, that the Marquis of Buckingham, since his return to Stowe, seems very little amended in health, and his physicians do not entertain much hopes of his case. He is frequently troubled with fainting fits, and is so extremely nervous, that he can scarcely lift his hand to his mouth. These dangerous symptons are attended with a lethargic habit, and a proneness to corpulency. In this unhappy condition, it is impossible the Marquis could think of resuming the Government of Ireland, or indeed undertaking any public situation whatever.

The Dutch Mail arrived this morning, but brings nothing material. Ghent was taken by the Patriots, commanded by the Comte de Vaux, and not Avaux, as mentioned in some of the papers.

Marshal Laudohn finishes the campaign by the siege of Orsova, which he superintends in person.

If we may credit the Austrian spies, there is now added in the Ottoman empire to foreign humiliation, the horrors of domestic convulsion. The Seraskier Abdy Pacha is said to be recalled with his army from Servia, for the protection of the Sovereign and the capital. The most horrible disorder reigned in Constantinople. The populace of that city (even there there are mobs) inflamed to madness by the defeat of Rimnick, and the subsequent capture of Belgrade, had even menaced the Throne, and the life of the Sultan. An express had been sent to all the Turkish Generals, requiring their presence to protect the Sovereign. The army of the Grand Vizier has, it is said, already passed the Danube, in obedience to the orders of the Porte.

The report of Belgrade being re-taken, is totally without foundation. The Turks have no army near it, and the garrison of Austrians is composed of the best part of Laudohn's troops. The expence of blood and treasure to take this fortress is amazing, when we consider that it never can be long kept—Perhaps the best way would be to raze it to the ground.

The new division of France is at last determined. The several great points were passed in so many distinct votes, which affords us an opportunity of giving our readers a clearer idea of the general plan. The votes passed in the form of questions, in the following order:

1. "Shall the kingdom be submitted to a new division, or not?"

Passed in the affirmative.

2. "Shall the number of the principal divisions or departments, be between seventy-five and eighty-five?"

Passed in the affirmative.

3. "In the general division by departments, shall there be a sub-division?"

Passed in the affirmative.

4. "Shall the sub-divisions bear the names of *Communes* or Districts?"

The name of District was preferred, to distinguish this division from the still lesser one of the little communities, which go under the name of *Communes*.

5. "Shall these sub-divisions be made by a ternary ratio, that is to say, 3, 6, 9, &c.?"

This division was adopted, as the most applicable to the greatest number of symmetrical divisions.

6. "Must there necessarily be nine Districts under each department, according to the plan proposed by the Committee?"

This was negatived; but that a choice should be made between the numbers 3, 6, and 9, according to the locality, population, &c.

7. "Shall the determination of these sub-divisions rest in the Provinces finally, or in the National Assembly, after having received instructions from the Provinces?"

The determination to rest in the National Assembly.

8. "Shall the local administration of justice be carried on by appointing grand Municipalities, with agencies and bureaux of municipality in the several cities, towns, and villages; or shall each city, town, and village have its own municipality?"

It was determined that each city, town, &c. should have its own municipality.

This is sufficient to give a general idea of their total and most important change in the internal administration of France, and consequently its representation in the National Assembly.

We are informed by letters from Berlin, that during the late *sejour* of the King at Prince Henry's villa of Reinsberg, a person of distinction was conducted with the greatest mystery to the fortress of Spandau, the Prussian Bastile. This prisoner was masked, and has been under such close confinement, that no person but the commandant is permitted access to him.

The speculations occasioned by this extraordinary enlevement, and the conjectures which have been formed concerning the rank and character of the prisoner, are various and vague. He is supposed by some to be a Polish Nobleman of the highest distinction—a leader of the Russian party in the Republic; by others to be a General Officer in the service of Russia, apprehended in disguise taking plans of the Prussian fortresses towards the Vistula.

The Spanish Government has ordered saltpetre works to be erected at Lima and Mexico. This is done, that the means of defence for those territories may be at hand, for which recurrence to Europe is now obliged to be had. Possibly the Mexicans may discover the convenience of this, and take the management of the works into their own hands!

Letters from Ostend, dated the 15th instant, mention, that the Philippa Imperial East Indiaman is arrived there from Bengal and Bombay, after a very long passage, having met with bad weather, which carried away all her masts, yards, &c. and obliged her to throw part of her cargo over board.

The Grand Signior is said to have quitted Constantinople, and taken up his residence at Adrianople.—A dread of popular commotions in the capital is the attributed cause of this step.

The pamphlets and newspapers circulated in France, since the freedom of the press has been established there, are immense, and they are become proportionably a source of profitable commerce. The readers in that country are so numerous, that one of these Free Journals yields the author no less a sum than four thousand livres, upwards of an hundred and sixty pounds sterling, a month. If our neighbours go on at this rate, every man amongst them, who can read, will soon become a consummate politician.

The Imperial Envoy to the States General has remonstrated in strong terms relative to the assistance afforded the revolted Brabancons, and demanded an unequivocal explanation of the conduct of their High Mightinesses.

Mons. Linguet has been discharged from confinement by order of the Emperor; in consequence of which, the patriots have released the Chancellor of Brabant.

A gentleman lately returned from New York describes the grand Federal Edifice, now nearly finished in that city, as one of the most convenient and elegant structures in America. It is situated in a part of the town where the whole is seen to much advantage. The basement of the front, which is of the Tuscan order, is divided into eight compartments; four massy pillars in the center support four Doric columns, and a pediment, highly embellished by the American Eagle, and other insignia. The freeze is divided to admit thirteen stars in the metopes, and the windows are decorated with thirteen arrows, and the olive branch united; the whole executed with great elegance. Major L'Enfant is the architect of this superb edifice. It is designed for the occasional residence of the President of the States; and, though nearly finished, it is only about ten months since the Assembly of New York resolved on its erection, as a proof of their hearty concurrence in the federal union, and a compliment to the renowned Washington.

The King of Spain, calling a meeting of the antient Cortes of that kingdom, may be productive of a Revolution, that every friend to liberty must wish.—The destruction of the Inquisition would be a grand subject for Theatrical representations.

Corsica is not likely to avail herself of the present troubles in France. The subjects of the French dominions would act foolishly to venture, at present, to shake off the Gallic yoke, when the freedom of the Empire promises to be soon restored.

DUEL.

From letters, dated Leghorn, of the 4th of October, the following melancholy news is extracted—

Two young gentlemen of the Leander, a Mr ——, and a Mr Edgcumbe, of Plymouth-Dock, quarrelled, and agreed to decide the dispute with pistols; they went ashore at Leghorn, and fired together—Mr Edgcumbe received a ball through his body, and expired in a few hours. The distress of his father, on receiving the fatal account, may be easier felt than described.

Yesterday morning, a duel was fought at Kensington Gravel-pits, between a Mr Macdonald and Mr Arbuthnot, a midshipman, and nearly related to Admiral Arbuthnot.——The dispute arose at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, in the city, concerning a lady.

The Gentlemen met at half past six: Mr Macdonald attended by Mr Thornton; Mr Arbuthnot by Mr Campbell. Mr Arbuthnot, according to agreement, fired first, and the ball slightly grazed Mr Macdonald's shoulder; Mr Macdonald returned the fire—the ball entered Mr Arbuthnot's thigh, and lodged a little below the hip bone.

The seconds immediately interfered, and settled the affair perfectly to the satisfaction of both parties. Mr French dressed the wound, and Mr Arbuthnot was conducted to his lodgings in Great Portland-street, where the ball was extracted, and he is now in a fair way of recovery.

Mr Macdonald appeared much shocked at the misfortune.

The receipts of the Treasury of Covent Garden, on Wednesday evening, exceeded every thing of the kind in the annals of the Theatre; they amounted to upwards of Four Hundred and Forty Pounds, exclusive of the Royal purses given by their Majesties and the Princesses.

The Treasurer very judiciously suspended the delivery of the *free tickets* on the above evening; and, like a skilful voyager to Guinea, found the *gold* trade more profitable than the *ivory!*

The number of people in Covent-Garden Theatre on Wednesday, is supposed to be three thousand; and the money taken more than ever known. Some hundreds indeed, paid cheerfully for the pleasure of walking in the box-lobby and catching an occasional peep.

During the congratulations of the audience at Covent Garden Theatre on Wednesday, his Majesty was heard to say to the Queen—"*This is very kind, very kind indeed!*"

Could the King of France have witnessed the scene of Wednesday night, what must his feelings have been!—and from the contrast, what an awful instance of the mutability of human grandeur.

The illusion to the LORD MYOR on *horseback* seemed to have a greater effect on the *royal muscles*, on Wednesday evening, than any other joke in the Dramatist.—It is likely, it brought to his Majesty's mind that *grotesque* equestrian, the

LORD MAYOR, the day of the *grand procession!*

So audacious were the pickpockets on Wednesday, that *petticoats* and *breeches* were cut in abundance, to obtain their *spoil*. The *sight* on the gallery stairs, for better than an hour, was laughable in the extreme!

A very extraordinary circumstance occurred on Wednesday night, at the entrance of Covent Garden Theatre. A Gentleman, who made an unsuccessful attempt to gain admission, was returning home, and on putting his hand into his pocket for his handkerchief, discovered a purse with eight guineas and some silver. This must have happened through mistake of one of the light fingered gentry, who, in the pressure of the crowd, mistook the gentleman's pocket for his own.

Several French Noblemen of distinction, at the different avenues of the Theatre, on Wednesday night, were not only plundered of their cash, but severely reproached by the mob, who upbraided them with being in England at this juncture, when their presence is so much needed in their own country.

Street-robberies, attended with circumstances of peculiar cruelty, being now so common and alarming, it may not be improper to mention, that the same was remarkably the case in 1753, when Henry Fielding, Esq; (the celebrated author) presided at Bow Street. In one week, he had to examine persons for no less than five murders committed in the streets. He was consulted by the Duke of Newcastle, then minister, and submitted a plan to his Grace, which was adopted. Six hundred pounds were given to Mr Fielding, by which he bribed some of the gangs, to betray the whole into the hands of a set of thief-takers—the consequence was, that, before he had occasion to expend two hundred pounds of this money, the whole gang of cut-throats was entirely dispersed, seven of them in custody, and the rest driven out of town, or of the kingdom." For a course of many years, the town remained perfectly free from those depredators.

Imposition submission to the plunder of the person is now absolutely necessary. The pickpockets have had instruments made, which they fasten on their fingers with leathern rings, and, when the executive chief is opposed or interrupted in his office, the receiver, or other accomplice, immediately claws the face of the person plundered, who, if he escapes with his eyes, infallibly suffers under three or four lines of laceration, that probably disfigure him for life. The law, long since, provided against this cruelty. To disfigure is death, by the Coventry Act, which was made, in consequence of Sir John Coventry, a member of Parliament, having been inhumanly cut in the street.

Extract of a letter from Bradwell, near the Sea, Essex, Nov. 17.

"On Monday afternoon last, a melancholy accident happened between the port of Burnham and Foulness island, by the loss of the Customhouse sailing boat, which, returning from fishing, was overset in a gust of wind, and every person on board perished, viz. John Swain chief officer, John Sewell, Nathaniel Crust, John Wheelwright, and John Simmonds.—Most of these unfortunate men left large families to lament their loss. A dredging vessel saw the boat go down, but could not render them the least assistance. Two of the dead bodies have since floated on shore."

CLEVES, *Nov.* 11.

In consequence of the mandate from the Chamber of Wetzlar, the Prussian troops, those of the Palatinate of the Rhine, and those of the Bishopric of Munster, are making dispositions to enter immediately into the country of Liege, to maintain order there, and support the negociations of the Ministers of the Circle, viz. Mons. Dohm for the Duchy of Cleves, Mr Kempis for Munster, and Mons. Grein for Juliers. These three Ministers are to have a conference at Dusseldorf, with his Excellency General Schlieffen, Commander in General of these united troops.

From this authentic intelligence we may infer, that it is not true, that the Prussian commissioners, with an exclusive mediation to conciliate the differences in the Principality of Liege.

The Directorial Minister of the Circle have brought the following decree, which has been sent to all the towns in the Principality of Liege.

"In communicating to the Burgomasters present, or the actual Council of the city of Liege, an authentic copy of the mandate, auxiliator and protectorial, issued the 27th of August from the Imperial Chamber, on the subject of the seditious tumults which broke out on the 17th of the same month in the city of Leige, and of the other cities of the Principality, we have commanded and ordered, bearing date the 10th of this month, in the name and on the part of the High Directory of the Circle of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia, as also, in virtue of the Imperial authority, to fix up, directly, at the usual public places, these letters patent, to advise and certify all the inhabitants, citizens, and subjects of the Principality of Liege, to act in all and every thing with due submission and perfect obedience, according to the contents of the above said Imperial mandate of the 27th of August, and to give in, within eight days after the reception of our decree of the 10th of this month, an exact and particular account, whither and in what manner the above-mentioned letters patent have been affixed up, and how the public tranquillity, and the ancient form of Government have been re-established, as well as whether the antient Burgomasters and Members of the Magistracy of the city of Liege, have been restored to their antient employs, functions, and activity: But the prescribed term of night days being run out, without the present Burgomasters, or actual Council of Liege, having made their report to us, we fix a farther term of four days for the same, and to present to us documents in proof of it: advising them in the mean time, that our most Serene Masters will delay no longer the entrance of a sufficient body of troops, which are all ready to march, and the making use of them for the execution of an Imperial mandate of the 27th August, and for the maintenance of public security."

Given in the conference of the High Directory of the Circle of the Lower Rhine and Westphalia, at Aix-la-Chapelle, this 30th of October 1789.

In the name and on the part of his Serene Highness Elector of Cologne, as Prince Bishop of Munster,
FORKENBECK.

In the name, &c. of his Prussian Majesty, as Duke of Cleves, C. D. DOHM.

In the name, &c. of his Serene Highness Elector Palatine, as Duke of Juliers,
J. G. DE GREIN.

PRICE OF STOCKS, Nov. 20.

Bank Stock, 182½.	New Ditto, —
3 per cent. red. 77¼ a ⅜ a ¼.	3 per cent 1751, —
Ditto con. 77¼ a 78¼ a ¼.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. 1777, 97½ a ¼.	India Scrip. —
5 per cent. Ann. 1784, 117⅞ a ¼.	Ditto Ann. —
Bank Long Ann. 22 13-16ths a ¾.	Ditto Bonds, 109.
Ditto, 1778, for 30 years, 13 3-16ths, a ¼.	New Navy and Victualling Bills, ⅛ disc.
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 19 s. 6 d. a 19 s.
Old Ann. —	Irish Tickets, —
	Exchequer Bills, —
	Tontine, 97¼.

WIND AT DEAL, Nov. 19. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Married here on Friday morning, Dewar Masterton, Esq; to Miss Helen Gibson, only daughter of the deceased Sir John Gibson of Pentland, Baronet.

Died at Dundee, on the 20th curt. Mrs Wedderburn of Pearsie. It is hoped that her relations and friends will accept of this as an intimation of her death.

The Bacchus, Captain Elder, from Oporto, was safe off Weymouth the 17th curt.

The anniversary of the glorious Revolution in 1688, was celebrated on the 5th curt. by the WILLIE-CLUB of Kilmarnock.

In confirmation of our observations, on the 19th curt. upon the lineage of Marshal Count Laudohn, a correspondent in Ayrshire informs us, that the Marshall bears the arms of the Scots family of Loudoun: That he corresponded with the late General John Earl of Loudoun, as a relation and friend; and that there is a good painting of the General in Loudoun Castle.

Veitch and Brown, formerly mentioned, have been served with an indictment, at the instance of his Majesty's Advocate, to stand trial before the High Court of Justiciary, for knocking down and abusing an Officer of Excise, at the head of the Canongate, in spring last.

On Thursday evening last, the Pantheon concluded their adjourned debate on the question, "Are Mankind most indebted to Genius, Education, or Perseverance, for their success in life."—Ladies and Gentlemen present about 150.—Many excellent speeches were delivered.—Speakers 11.—Decided in the affirmative of Perseverance by a considerable majority.

From the Customhouse books it appears, that no less than 458 hogsheads of Tobacco have been exported from Port-Glasgow to Ostend alone, from the 10th of October and during the course of that month. This confirms the remark we some time ago made, when so many lamps were broke in this city, that an extensive manufactory of Tobacco had been set up at Ostend, which Tobacco afterwards found its way into this country in a manufactured state. The late Tobacco bill, indeed, has put so many restraints upon the manufacturing of that commodity in Britain, that foreigners, assisted by the natives of this country, have entered very largely into the business, and smuggling, of course, has become more prevalent than ever, to the great detriment of the revenue as well as to the fair trader. Tobacco, by the late bill, can be exported in any quantity, to foreign parts, without paying any duty whatever; nor are the importers of it into this country obliged to lodge it in the King's cellar under bond, as formerly. The inducement to send it abroad to be manufactured, and afterwards to run the risk of smuggling it into this country, must appear self-evident, when it is considered, that every hogshead of Tobacco, upon an average, pays a duty of 75 l. Sterling to Government when kept in this country for the purpose of being manufactured, while what is sent to foreign countries pays no duty. If, therefore, it is seriously meant to put a stop to the smuggling of this article, and, at the same time, to encourage the manufactures of our country in preference to those of foreign nations, the famous Tobacco bill will yet need to undergo very material alterations.

They write from Newcastle, that, since Saturday fe'nnight, the weather has been very tempestuous, and attended with heavy falls of snow and rain. In the neighbourhood of Hexham, Alston, &c. the ground was covered with snow to a considerable depth.—And on Thursday night, the wind blew a perfect hurricane from the N. E. attended with a heavy fall of rain, which continued with great violence when the post came away on Saturday.

The Brothers of South Shields, supposed to have foundered, got into Bradwell Creek, with the loss of her bowsprit and top-mast, and her larboard quarter stove in.

Last week, the Dorothy, belonging to Sunderland, one of the ships supposed to have been lost in the late gale, arrived safe in that harbour.

Monday last, a toy-boat was overset near Sunderland Pier, by which one of the crew was unfortunately drowned: the lives of the other three men were, with great difficulty, preserved.

Tuesday morning, a young man, belonging to the ship Providence, lying in Sunderland harbour, was found dead in his hammock. His death, it is supposed, was occasioned by his having imprudently gone to bed too soon after the ship had undergone the operation of firing to destroy the rats. An inquisition was held before William Charlton, Esq; Coroner, when the verdict returned by the Jury was, "Accidental death."—A cat was, at the same time, found suffocated between the decks by the destructive effluvia.

Thursday evening, as a vessel was coming up to her moorings, at Newcastle Quay, it being a strong spring tide, a keel was driven across her bows, which preventing the ship from dropping her anchor in time, she was driven under one of the arches of the bridge, by which her rigging, yards, &c. were a little damaged.

A letter from Margate says, "The proprietors of the Felicity, and of her cargo, are highly indebted to the Officers of the Customs at Margate, who, by their close attention, have prevented the smallest parcels being embezzled; indeed thanks are due to the inhabitants in general for their kind assistance. The ship has come off with trifling damage, in respect to what might have been expected, only a butt's end or two at the keel seemed started; while on the sand it was the opinion of the most experienced people there, that the vessel would have been rendered unserviceable before she was got off. The goods are expected to be reshipped in a day or two."

LIVERPOOL, *November* 19.

On Saturday, between twelve and one o'clock, as John and George Mort, two experienced boatmen on this river, were leaving the ship Toms, off Crosby Point, accompanied by a Drum-Major in his Majesty's service, and a Mr Hannah of Dumfries, who had come passengers from Grenada, with Capt. Harborne, just as they had got clear of the vessel, a most tremendous storm of wind and hail came on very suddenly, and overset the boat, when all on board perished.

In the same gale, William Bibby, an old experienced boatman, between this port and the Rock boat-house, was going over thither, in a boat belonging to himself, accompanied by his son and daughter, and a boy belonging to the boat, when the squall unfortunately caught them, and upset the boat. The accident was seen by the boatmen at the Rock-house, who immediately put off to their assistance: they picked up the boy, though nearly drowned, he having got hold of an oar, but William Bibby and his two children were lost. This circumstance is more affecting, as he was a very worthy and good man, and an affectionate and kind husband and father.

The HADDINGTON BALL is fixed for Tuesday the 1st of December next.

THERMOMETER AND BAROMETER.

			Ther.	Bar.
Saturday,	*Nov.* 21.	8 P. M.	38	29.86
Sunday,	—— 22.	8 A. M.	40	29.86
		8 P. M.	44	29.74
Monday,	—— 23.	8 A. M.	40	30.02

ARRIVED AT LEITH,

Nov. 21. Eel, Lemon, from Burnham, barley.
Expedition, Miller, from Wick, herrings.
23 Providence, Jones, from Alloa, goods and coals.
Anne, Forsyth, from Rotterdam, goods.
Elizabeth, Syme, from Petersburgh, goods.

SOUND SHIPPING.

PASSED THE SOUND,

Nov. 4. Archibald, Alban, from St Petersburgh, for Grangemouth, flax and tallow.
Olive Branch, Foreman, from Gevle, for Hull iron.
Victory, Duncan, from Riga, for Ostend, seed.
6. Dolphin, Kidd, from Riga, for Dundee, flax, &c.
John, Keith, from Wistericck, for Lisbon, deals.
7. Mally, Millar, from Riga, for Borrowstounness and Kirkaldy, seed-flax, &c.
9. John and Thomas, Davidson, from Riga, for Dundee, hemp and seed.
Liberty, Beverley, from Memel, for Aberdeen, timber.
Wind S. West.

ELSINORE, November 10. 1789. WOOD AND HOWDEN.

ORKNEY SHIPPING,

Sailed from Stromness,

Nov. 3. Mary of and for Carlisle, Gourley, from Memel, wood.
Janet and Sarah of Leith, from Dumrick for Dublin and Belfast, wood.
Thom of and for Liverpool, Smith, from Memel, wood.
4. The Venus of Greenock, Stewart, from Petersburgh for Newry, iron and plank.
Hopewell of Scarborough, Coldar, from Weyburg for Liverpool, deals.

Sailed from Kirkwall Road.

Resolution of Kirkwall, Craigie, from Stockholm for Liverpool.

Remain in said Harbour,

7. Osnaburgh Cutter, Capt. Kid.—In Deer-sound, the Pomona of Kirkwall, Howison, for Newcastle.

By Order of the Honourable

The Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs.

To be exposed to public sale, in the Customhouse of PORTGLASGOW, on Monday the 30th November 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

THE following GOODS, which have been condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer:

Foreign Spirits, viz.

5629¼ Gallons Geneva, and 215 gals. Brandy, below the strength of 1 in 6 under hydrometer proof.
318 galls. Rum, and 22½ galls. Brandy, not below such strength.

Other Articles.

A parcel of Tea, Sugar, China, Coffee Berries, French and Spanish Wine in Bottles, Almonds, Raisins, Pimento, Cordial Waters, Printed Cotton Cloth, Nankeen, and Playing Cards, to be sold for exportation, together with the Materials of the Galliot Jann and Joanna, the Hull of which vessel is to be sold, to be broken up.

N. B. Purchasers will take notice, that by the act of the 26th Geo. III. cap 73. sec. 31. it is, amongst other things, enacted, *That no distiller or distillers, maker or makers, rectifier or rectifiers, compounder or compounders of spirits, or any dealer or dealers in spirits, shall sell or send out any foreign spirits of a lower degree of strength than that of one in six under hydrometer proof, nor have in his, her, or their custody or possession, any quantity of foreign spirits mixed together, (except strong cherry, or Raspberry Brandy) of a lower degree of strength than as aforesaid, upon pain of all such spirits being forfeited and lost, together with the packages containing the same.*

Purchasers will also take notice, *That 25 per cent. of the purchase-money is to be deposited, and the same to be forfeited, unless the goods are taken away within the time to be limited by the conditions of sale.*

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, on Thursday the 10th December 1989, between the hours of three and four afternoon,

THE LANDS of BRIDGEND, belonging to Alexander Bonthorn, Esq; lying in the parish of Ceres, and county of Fife, within two miles of Cupar, the head-burgh of the shire, six miles from St Andrew's, and about the like distance from the south coast of Fife. The lands contain about 40 acres, are pleasantly situated, completely inclosed, and subdivided into five parks with dykes and double hedges, which have been kept in good order. The whole are surrounded with a belt of planting, and there are stripes between each division containing about 30,000 trees, planted about 16 years ago, and all in a most thriving condition.

The parks are well watered, and the lands may be highly improved at a moderate expence: as there is plenty of lime and coal in the immediate neighbourhood, and other manure may be had from the village of Ceres. There is no house upon the lands, but there are several excellent situations for building.

The lands may be entered to at Whitsunday first; and any part of the price the purchaser chuses may remain in his hands upon proper security.

For further particulars, apply to Mr James Carstairs, town-clerk of Cupar.

NOTICE.

To the CREDITORS of JAMES and WILLIAM COCHRANE, Merchants at Tollcross, near Glasgow.

THAT, upon the application of the said James and William Cochrane, with concurrence of a creditor to the extent required by law, the Lords of Council and Session, on 21st November current, sequestrated the whole real and personal estate of the said James and William Cochrane, both as a company and as individuals, and appointed their creditors to meet in the house of Robert Provan vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 2d day of December next, at one o'clock afternoon, for the purpose of chusing an interim-factor on the sequestrate estate. Of which this notice is given to all concerned.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ALEXANDER DEWAR, late Distiller at Blackhall.

WILLIAM CHRISEIE, merchant in Stirling, trustee on the said Alexander Dewar's sequestrated estate, hereby intimates to the creditors, That, in obedience to the statute, he has made up states of the bankrupt's estate, brought down to the 10th October last, which lie open for the inspection of the creditors, in the office of Robert Banrs junior, accomptant in Stirling, till the 11th day of January next, when a general meeting of the whole creditors is requested, within the house of Edward Christie keeper of the coffeehouse, Stirling, to give such orders as they may judge proper relative to the future management of the bankrupt's estate, and when those creditors who have not yet received their first dividend will receive the same.

Stirling, Nov. 10. 1789.

NOTICE

TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN CONNING.

WILLIAM M'MILLAN writer in Newtonstewart, Trustee on the sequestrated estate of John Conning of Kilterfan, late Cabinet-maker and Cart-wright in Kilterfan, hereby intimates to the Creditors of the said John Conning, That in terms of the act of Parliament upon which the sequestration proceeds the Trustee has made up a state of the Bankrupt's funds that have been recovered by him, and a state of the debts which have been proved and lodged with him, in manner required by the said act of Parliament, with a scheme of division of the free produce of the money so recovered by him, and that the said states and scheme, together with a general state of the Bankrupt's affairs (so far as they are come to the Trustee's knowledge) brought down to this period, will lie open for the inspection of the Creditors or their agents in the Trustee's hands until Monday the 25th day of January next, when a stated general meeting of the Creditors of the Bankrupt is to be held within the Trustee's house in Newtonstewart, at 12 o'clock noon, in order that they may give such orders as shall appear necessary for the future management of the Bankrupt's affairs, &c. in terms of the statute.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased Alexander Robertson, Esq. one of the Principal Clerks of Session, are requested immediately to lodge their grounds of debt, and depositions on the verity thereof, with Hugh Robertson, at Mr Erskine's, Clerk to the Signet, in order that a division may be made among them of the funds recovered.

To be LET FURNISHED for the Winter Season.

THE Southmost HOUSE of Adam's Square, consisting of thirteen fire rooms, being the one immediately adjoining to the late Lord President's. The house is completely Furnished, and in good order. Upon the ground floor, there are a kitchen, and apartments for servants, and many conveniencies for the accommodation of a family.—Adjoining, there is a back court, with a water-pipe and a washing-house.

To be seen upon Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, betwixt twelve and two.

Apply to Braidwood and Bruce upholsterers, South Bridge.

MASSON'S INN, QUEEN-STREET, ABERDEEN.

TO be LET for such a number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitsunday next, That commodious and well-frequented INN, in Queen-Street, Aberdeen, with a most convenient set of Stables and other Offices, possessed at present, and for many years past, by Mr Alexander Masson, vintner. The house contains a great number of rooms neatly finished as parlours and bed-rooms, besides a large dining room and an elegant HALL, with variety of other conveniencies. It is, from its centrical situation, and variety of access, remarkably convenient for travellers, as well as for the inhabitants of the town, by whom it has been particularly well frequented. For particulars application may be made to Mr Nihian Johnston merchant in Aberdeen, and the premisses will be shown by Mr Masson.

☞ MR MASSON returns his sincerest thanks for the friendship, favour, and success he has met with from a generous public, and many good friends, which will always be gratefully remembered. He continues in the Inn until Whitsunday next, and shall use his best endeavours to serve the Public as usual.

HOUSES IN CHALMERS'S CLOSE.

TO LET,

THE THREE HOUSES in flats, lately built; also a HOUSE of three flats and garrets, all within itself.—Rent twenty pounds; all lying in a paved court, near the foot of Chalmers's Close. The houses are remarkably well-aired, having a free prospect every way; the new houses were all finished last Candlemas, so that they are perfectly dry.

Particulars may be known from the proprietor in said court.

N. B. As the houses are now empty they may be entered to immediately.

FIR WOOD TO BE SOLD.

THAT there is just now Cutting, that FIR PLANTATION on the farm of Clashbennie, in the parish of Errol, and shire of Perth, for Sale.—It is of a proper growth for waggon rails, and supports for collieries—The Plantation will be sold at a stump sum, or by the number of trees, as purchasers may incline.

For particulars apply to Thomas Matthew, tenant of said farm.

N. B. The above Plantation lies within a quarter of a mile of the river Tay, and where vessels can be brought to, in safe moorings.

TREES TO BE SOLD,

AND

TWO PARKS TO BE SET.

THERE is to be Let, for such number of years as can be agreed on, jointly or separately, TWO PARKS, the one of four and a-half acres, the other two and a-half acres, both Scots measure, lying on the north of the road from Bonnington to Leith, immediately opposite to Pilrig avenue.

ALSO, There is to be Sold in Lots, by public roup, upon the said grounds, on Thursday the 26th November current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, a considerable quantity of Growing TIMBER of various kinds.

For further particulars apply to Alexander Macphall, merchant in Leith

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DWELLING-HOUSE AND TIMBER YARD AT KINCARDINE.

To be SOLD by public auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 30th December 1789, at twelve o'clock noon,

THAT large DWELLING PLACE and TIMBER YARD at the shore of Kincardine, lately belonging to Richard Philip merchant there, and last possessed by Messr. John Buchanan and Company.—The house is built in a most substantial manner; the Timber Yard is commodious, and the whole property is eligibly situated for carrying on a great business.

For further particulars apply to William Lindsay, writer to the signet.

The trustee upon the sequestrated estate of the said Richard Philip, both as an individual and as a partner of Messr. John Buchanan and Company, requests a meeting of his Creditors in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 9th December next, at one o'clock afternoon, to fix the upset price of the above subjects.

HOUSE IN HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, TO BE SOLD.

On Wednesday the 25th day of November curt. between the hours of four and five afternoon, will be exposed to public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

THAT DWELLING HOUSE on the west side of North Hanover Street, Edinburgh, presently possessed by Alexander Grant Clagston, Esq; consisting of four storeys and garrets, together with the stable, coach-house, and back area, or plot of garden ground belonging thereto. The sunk storey contains a kitchen, pantry, house-keeper's room, two cellars, and sundry other conveniencies, besides three vaults for cellars under the pavement of the street. On the first floor are a dining room, a back parlour, a bed-room, and a dressing room. The second floor contains a drawing room, a bed-room, and a dressing room; and, on the third floor, are a back-room, a dressing room, and two front bed-rooms; and three good garrets are over all. The house is exceedingly well finished, elegantly fitted up, and very convenient for a Gentleman's family; and, if purchasers incline, the furniture, which is of the best kinds, will be sold along with the house at a valuation.

The title deeds, and articles of roup, and a note of the different rooms, may be seen in the hands of Mr Vans Hawthorn, and Mr Alexander Duncan, writer to the signet, who have power to conclude a sale of the premises by private bargain any time before the day of roup.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Claud Currie, vintner in Glasgow, upon Wednesday the 6th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE Lands and Estate of WESTER SHIRVA, consisting of 182 acres or thereby, lying about two miles east from Kirkintilloch, in the parish of West Lenzie, and county of Dunbarton. These lands are pleasantly situated on the water of Kelvin, the Great Canal dividing them into two parts; and, except about five acres of moss, are all excellent land. There is a free stone quarry in the lands, and every probability of coal and lime; although none of them have ever yet been wrought. The whole are out of tack, except about forty acres, which were set twenty-five years ago, but will give more than triple the present rental, when the tacks expire, which will happen this crop years after Martinmas 1789. The estate is holden of Lord Elphinston, and pays 6l. 6 s. 8 d. in full of teind and feu, which are the only public burdens affecting the lands.

The articles of roup and progress of writs are to be seen in the hands of William Corbett writer in Edinburgh; and a copy thereof, and inventory of writs, and a plan of the lands are lodged with James Robb writer in Glasgow; to either of whom persons intending to purchase may apply.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION IN ONE LOT,

FOR BEHOOF OF CREDITORS,

Upon Wednesday the 25th day of November current, at one o'clock afternoon, within the shop of JAMES ELDER, merchant, front of the Royal Exchange, Edinburgh,

THE Whole Stock of Goods of the said James Elder, consisting of a variety of

Superfine, Second, & Narrow Cloths.	Cassimeres, Silk Florentine, Vest Stuffs, and Flannels.	Silk, Cotton, and Worsted Stockings, Hats, Handkerchiefs, &c.
Duffles, Corduroys, and other breeches Stuffs.		

Which are in good condition, and many of them recently said in.

The purchaser will be entitled to the use of the shop, which is in a very eligible situation for business, till Whitsunday next.

The inventory and articles of sale are in the hands of William Coulter, hosier in Edinburgh, the trustee. And, the shop will be open four lawful days previous to the sale, for the purpose of shewing the goods.

Nov. 14. 1789.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Tuesday the 8th of December next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, within the Warehouses of Messr. Allan, Steuart, and Company, Leith.

SUNDRY Rectifying Materials, some Printed Books, Plate and Household Furniture, Casks, and other effects, being part of the effects of the creditors of Mr James Stein, late distiller at Kilbagie, and Mr James Haig, late distiller at Canonmills.

Catalogues to be had, eight days preceding the day of sale by applying to William Grinly, broker in Leith—and the goods may be seen the day preceding the day of sale, by applying as above.

STAMP OFFICE, SOMERSET PLACE,

OCTOBER 31. 1789.

WE his Majesty's Commissioners for managing the Stamp duties, duly authorised by the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, pursuant to an act passed in the 27th year of his present Majesty's reign, to let to farm the duties granted by "An act of the 25th of his present Majesty, on horses let to hire for travelling post, and by time," do hereby give notice, that we intend to let, at our office, in Somerset Place, the said duties to farm on *Tuesday the 1st of December next*, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon, within the district under mentioned (the former contract for the same having become void for non-performance of Covenants,) and to put up the said District, at the sum placed opposite thereto, *(being the gross amount of the Duty collected therein, for the year ending the 1st of August, 1786)* for the unexpired term, viz. from the 16th of December 1789, to the 1st of February 1791, to such persons as shall be willing to contract for the same. All persons proposing to bid for the said duties within this District, are, *on or before Friday the 27th of November next*, to signify their names and places of abode, by letter directed to us at our office aforesaid. No person licensed to let horses for the purpose of travelling Post, nor any one for his use can be a Contractor for the said Duties.

District to be Let to Farm,

No. 1. North Britain—Produce 5167 l.

J. BINDLEY.
W. BAILLIE.
J. BYNG.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

In the County of Dumfries.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliamen or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday 27th November curt. between the hours of five and eight afternoon,

THE LANDS and others after mentioned, belonging to *Mr David Armstrong*, advocate.

LOT I.

The lands of *Kirtleton* and *Pockelkine-Foot*, and lands of *Blackcroft*, with the tiends of the last-mentioned lands, lying in the parish of Middlebie, and sheriffdom of Dumfries, which are to be exposed at twenty-three years purchase of the free proven rent, being L. 2184 12 2 1-12th

But as the proprietor does not appear to have any right to the tiends of Kirtleton and Pockelkine-Foot, one fifth of the rent of these lands is deducted as tiend; and taking from that tiend the minister's stipend, there remains of free tiend 17 l. 5 s. 10 d. 9-12ths—the privilege of purchasing which, being valued at five years purchase, amounts to 86 9 5 9-12ths,

Upset price of Lot I. L. 2271 1 7 10-12ths

LOT II.

The Lands of *Crosbank-head*, East *Lynbridgeford*, West *Lynbridgeford*, and *Mill* of *Lynbridgeford*, with a House and Yard in East Lynbridgeford, and the tiends of these lands, lying in the parish and sheriffdom foresaid, which are to be exposed at 24 years purchase of the free rent of the lands—20 years purchase of the free rent of the mill—and 12 years purchase of the rent of the house and yard, being L. 2983 14 8

With the superiorities of the Mains of Crowdieknow, and several other lands, the feu-duties of which amount to 1 l. 0 s. 11 d. 2-12ths Sterling, and the gross rent to 470 l. 8 s. 3 d. (the casualties payable by singular successors are not taxed) valued at 150 0 0

And the tiends of the lands of Crosslands, valued at 3 2 5 6-12ths.

Upset price of Lot II. L. 3136 17 1 6-12ths.

LOT III.

The *Liferent* (during the joint lives of Mr and Mrs Armstrong) of the Lands of *Heut*, lying in the parish of Sibbalbie, annexed to Applegirth, and sheriffdom foresaid, which is to be exposed at five years purchase of the free rent, being L. 228 6 8

LOT IV.

An *Adjudication* for sums amounting to 159l. 14s. 9d. besides interest affecting an acre of land at Rigmuir, and houses thereon, lying in the parish of Gratney, which is to be exposed at 12 years purchase of the free rent of the subjects affected by the adjudication, being L. 28 10 0

The subjects in lot second hold of the Crown, excepting a very small part of the superiorities. The lands held of the Crown afford a freehold qualification. The lands, &c. in lots first, third, and fourth, hold of subjects superior. There is a good modern mansion-house, with offices, pigeon-house, garden, &c. on lot first; and upon that lot, as well as lot second, there is a good deal of thriving planting, upon which no value is put. The rent of lot first has risen considerably since the proof was taken in the judicial sale, and conform to which proof the upset price is fixed; and there is reason to believe that, upon permanent leases, a considerable rise of rent would still be go for these and the other subjects under sale. About 17 l. of the rent of Kirkletown and Pockelkinefoot remains of tiend, after paying the stipend, the privilege of purchasing which is to be exposed at five years purchase. The tiends in this parish are saleable at six years purchase; so that 17 l. of the rent is in reality exposed at only eleven years purchase.

The lands in lots first and second, lie within seven miles of Langholm, six of Ecclefechan, and within five miles of the great turnpike road leading from Glasgow and Edinburgh, by Moffat, to Carlisle. These lands also lie within three miles of lime, and are capable of great improvement. The lands in lot third lie in the neighbourhood of the village of Lockerby; and the subjects secured by the adjudication in lot fourth, lie in the village of Rigg; and the ground, so far as not already built upon, may be feued off to advantage.

The articles of roup, &c may be seen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenson, depute-clerk of Session; and persons desirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, agent in the sale, or Mr John Johnston, Charlesfield, by Annan, factor on the estate.

SALE OF LANDS,

In the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th day of November next, between five and six afternoon,

THE following FARMS, lying in the united parishes of Borgue and Kirkandrews, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the following lots, viz.

I. The twelve-merk Land of old extent of BORNESS, consisting of 372 Scots acres or thereabouts, as presently possessed by John Sproat upon a lease for 19 years, current since Whitsunday 1785, at the yearly rent of 150 l. Sterling, over and above the whole public burdens which are payable by the tenant.

By the tack, a purchaser will have the privilege of a tenant at Whitsunday 1793, upon giving the tenant six months previous warning, and paying him 100 l. Sterling for the improvements he has made.

The Teinds are valued by an old decreet, and nearly exhausted by the minister's stipend.

These lands hold of the Crown, and it is believed that they will make a freehold qualification upon an old retour.

II. The Lands of OVER and NETHER CHAPELTOWNS, with the Teinds thereof, consisting of 322 acres or thereby, set in two different farms to John M'Ghie and Hugh Cunninghame; the free yearly rent of which, after deduction of land-tax and all other public burdens, is 111 l 9s.

These lands are held blench of the Crown, and afford a freehold qualification in the county.

III. The Lands of MARK, possessed by John Porter, at the yearly rent of 30 l. Sterling. The tenant is allowed 5 l. 10 s. yearly for purchasing lime, on condition of his laying out an equal sum himself for that purpose.

The whole of the above lands are well situated in one of the most fertile parishes in the stewartry. They extend along the coast which forms the entrance into the Bay of Fleet; they are in the neighbourhood of marl, and have a command of shells from the shore, so that there is little doubt of a considerable rise upon the expiry of the present leases.

For further particulars, apply to Mr David Russell, accountant in Edinburgh; Francis and John Andersons, writers to the signet; or Mr Adam Thomson, at Knockbrex.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

In the COUNTY of LANARK.

To be SOLD by Judicial Roup and Sale, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, on Tuesday the 1st of December 1789, between the hours of four and six afternoon,

THE Lands of SWINSTIE, with the Teinds parsonage and vicarage thereof, belonging to PETER LAURIE of Swinstie, some time of the island of Guadaloupe, lying in the parish of Shotts, and county of Lanark. The rent whereof is proven to be as follows——

The Farm of SPINNELSIDE,	L. 10 0 0
Nota—Spinnelside only pays 3l. 6s. 8d. till Martinmas 1791, when it rises to 10l. for the remaining 19 years of the lease.	
The remainder of the said lands are out of lease, which, including a house, yard, and park, liferented by the widow of the former proprietor, are proven to be worth yearly, if let on a 19 years lease,	38 0 0
Gross rent,	L. 48 0 0

DEDUCTIONS.

The lands hold feu of Mr Douglas of Douglas for payment of 5l. 9s. 6d. 8-12ths of yearly feu-duty, with a shilling as the serjeant's dues, *inde*,	L. 5 10 6 8-12ths	
The stipend to the minister of Shotts, including both money and victual, converted at	1 6 0	
School salary,	0 1 4 6-12ths	
		6 17 11 2-12ths
		L. 41 2 0 10-12ths

Which free rent, being valued at 22 years, after allowing deduction of 3l. 6s. 8d. for the short coming of the rent of Spinnelside for two years, to Martinmas 1791, makes the upset price put thereon by the Court amount to 900l. 8s. 10-12ths Sterling.

The foresaid lands lie on the south side of the parish of Shotts, and about two miles to the south of the great road leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow, and within five miles of the market towns of Hamilton and Airdrie; are beautifully situated being partly bounded by Calder-water on the south, and by a beautiful rivulet, with high banks, covered with natural wood, on the west.—There is a good deal of pretty old timber growing on the lands on which no value is put; and a fine seam of coal which was lately wrought to advantage, and might again be set agoing at a trifling expence.—There is both a free and whinstone quarry on the lands; and not only a great appearance, but almost a certainty, of abundance of iron-stone therein, which may turn out very valuable, being within two miles of Cleland iron-works where iron-stone can be sold to great advantage. In short, a more beautiful and improveable subject is seldom to be met with.

For further particulars, application may be made at the office of Mr Keith Dunbar, Depute-clerk of Session, clerk to the process of sale, or to Robert Renton writer in Edinburgh, the common agent in the process.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF FIFE.

To be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 23d day of December 1789, at six o'clock in the evening,

THE Lands and Estate of CULLAIRNIE, lying within the parish of Dunboig, and shire of Fife. This estate is pleasantly situated within three miles of Cupar, and the same of the Port of Newburgh. The present rental is as follows, viz.

Cullairnie Farm.		
Money,	L. 163 0 0	
7 dozen of hens, at 5 s.	1 15 0	
60 loads of coals,	1 5 0	
	L. 166 0 0	
Wester Cullairnie.		
Money,	L. 66 10 0	
E. f. p. l. 45 0 3. 2 4-12ths bear, at 13s. / 22 2 1 3 2-12ths oats, at 11s. 8d.	42 11 2 9-12ths	
3 dozen hens, at 8s.	1 4 0	
	210 5 2 9-12ths	
Henry Steuart,	7 0 0	
Thomas Ramsay, in money, bear and oats,	5 2 0	
William Rarasay, ditto,	5 2 0	
Baillie-fee of Lindores, payable out of the several estates of Exmagirdle, Ormiston, Lindores, and Easter Clunie,	3 6 2 4-12ths	
	L. 301 15 4 1-12th	

The mansion-house though small (consisting only of six rooms, kitchen, cellars, &c.) is very convenient, and lately fitted up.

The garden is lately made, and well stocked with fruit trees.

The grain is of an excellent quality, and always sells above the highest fiars; and is, as above converted low at a supposed value. But when the present leases expire, which will be in a few years, there is every reason to think *the rents will more than double*, as the lands are of a remarkable fine soil, and in a good condition, and capable of the greatest improvement.

The estate holds blench of the Crown, and affords a freehold qualification.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and conditions of sale, are to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the signet—to whom any person inclining to purchase may apply.

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